Business Notices.

ROGERS & RAYMOND. PASHIONABLE CLOTHING

MEN AND BOYS. WINTER, 1858-3.

Pall, 1808.

ELEGART IN STYLE,

UNEQUALED IN CHEATERS,

ONE PRICE, AND NO DEVIATION.

The undersigned invite especial stetution to their large, diversified and fashionable stock of

Man's WINTER CLOTRING.

Comprehending every description of Seasonable Garments for cost-door and in-door wear, suitable for Business purposes, the Promenade, or the Drawing-Room. In moderation of price, as in style and workmanship, competition is defied, in the first having now on hand the most extensive, varied and beautiful stock of BONY WINTER CLOTRING ever manufactured in this city, solioit the attention of parents to this Department, where unparalleled cheapness is superadded to the attraction of the newest and most becoming styles.

where unparts the coming expire.

No merchant tailer in New-York can turn out more superior and fashfounble fits than are furnished by the undersigned, a fashfounble fits than are furnished by the undersigned, a fash show the content of the unnal prices.

All so whom economy is an object are invited to visit the calculations. House, & Raymon.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove about November 18 To No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canniet, where he will open a new stock of
WATCHES and JEWELRY, of entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
Also, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES.

HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES.

(Strong & Ross's Patout.)

Having received pirst-class Primitives from the Vermont Brate Fair, New York State Fair, Virginia State Fair, New York State Fair, Virginia State Fair, State Internal Fair, United States Fair, Virginia State Fair and Franklin Institute Fair, within 60 days, we have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of Scales every variety, and also to test the principle of a Six-tus Scale, set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine Centrification of Trainer Superiorality

from many of our leading houses.

John & Frank E. Howe,

No. 438 Broome-st.,

First door from Broadway.

\$200,000 worth of CARPETS! Crossley's Medallion Velvet Campers, \$1.50 per yard.

Crossley's Medallion Velvets, \$1.12 and \$1.25.

Brussels, 75c., sw. and 30c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.

ANDERSON, NO. 39 Bowery.

FASHIONABLE FURS. - FURS will be universally worth this enson, and the ladies are not likely to monopolite them, for gentlemen are inicilized, as far as Curre, Cottlaw, and Cars are concerned, to make them fashionable this Winter. KNON has a superb stock of these articles; his assortment of Ladies? Purs being particularly fine. For the purpose of increasing this branch of his trade he has marked down his prices sery low. Call upon him at his popular establishment, No. 212 Breadway.

KEEP THE FEET WARM .- Good advice, but how to follow it? Buy your boots and shows at Gavre, but the work of the sells there. His fairies are made with a view to common as the fairies are made with a view to common as Timer Garrens. Sites and Boots for ladies, geatlemen and children, from which you can make your selections, and as -let us retitate—he sells cheep, his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sta, is just the place to make your purchases.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE, No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
Asplendid assortment of
Gift Goods, well made and warranted.
Tra Bets, Casters,
Baskets, Salvers, Pitchers, &c., &c.
Asswestylk of Urn, the size of a large Coffee-Pot, with
Lamp and Fauckt.

It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low. BEFORE THE SNOW COMES

From the Superb and Cheap Assortment at GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM, No. 507 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel

\$50.-SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA CHINE. \$50.—A rollable Sewino Machine for family pur-poses, at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturem in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACRINES—No. 425 Broadway.

A New Style—Price \$50.

"Grover & Baker's in the best." [Amer. Agriculturist.

"To all of which The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Tribune.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy. I. M. Sincan & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—
We prefer them for family use."
[N. Y. Tribune.
New style, price \$50.
Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC

THE BEST IN USE,
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT,
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
Complete set of 20 Remedies, in visis, and Book.

Complete set of 20 Remedies, in plain case, and Book.

Set of 15 Boxes, and Book.

Set by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS & PALMER, No. 367 Broadway.

REPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasting elsewhere. Also, Elsetic STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUFFORTERS, &c. No. 2 Vessy-st., Astor House.

THE AMERICAN SMOKER .- Poor, suffering humanity—how long will you halt between two opinions! Either leave off smoking or procure an American Smoker, without delay, of the AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

SUPREME IN BEAUTY,

And in cheapness unrivaled.

The Fall and Winter Paris Bonners, Danis Cars, &c.,

Just opened by Wilder, No. 251 Broadway.

CAUTION ON LIGHT .- A patent right was isd in 1831 for an apparatus for illuminating purposes by va-izing hydro-carbons and preparing them for combustion—one the prominent features in this patent is the introduction of or vapor to dilute the first mentioned vapor after being dilute the first mentioned vapor after being te the combination and prevent smoke when

formed to complete the combination and prevent smore when too highly charged with carpon.

We understead that an apparatus is now offered for sale, which is a pulpable infringement of this patent—and this is to cantion all whom it may concern, that they will be prosecuted for any such infringement in making, vending, or using either for illuminating or heating purposes. Nov. 15, 180.

M. Starsbuck.

H. R. SMELTZER,

No. 40 Times Building, Room No. 12, N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curting,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair,
Ladles, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This calebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Tweive private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DVE, the best exism. BATCHE-ea's Wick and TOUPEES have improvements over all others; his is the only place where these things are properly understood as made.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS arranted to kill anything in the shape of Cockroaches, bugs or Vermin. This is a family necessity. Would you of these peats? The trial is easy—the expense nothing, to the dt. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Sold by any at or Greece.

Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, and 424 Broadway.

BUY THE BEST !!! CHILSON'S CONS FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CURLSON'S GOLD CONSUMING FURNACE,
CULTSON'S GOLD CONSUMING FURNACE,
Made and sold by
No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. ar breath fotid, your lips perched, your stomach and inclined to drow tines, impror, and easily fatigued a talking, &c. I You should use Hostatten's colch year. They regulate the atomach and him with the tending, taking, &c. 1 vo should use Hostetten's colebrated Bitters. They regulate the stumech and liver, and create a power of endurance and clasticity of spirits perfectly surprising. The money will be refunded if not as recommended. They are a splendid but tonic. Sold by all grocers, botsis and drugstate. Barnes & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, wholesale agents.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, Per Ledies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-hopper for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices. B. G. Phacock, Importer, represented by Baylo Rait, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS.-An Ex-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. - White Swellings, Esting Sores, Indurated Tumors, violent Serafula and other external maladies which give terrible employment to the am-putating latife in "orthodox" practice, can be cured invariably by a persevering application of this Olutment. No. 30 Maiden-lana, N. Y.

SCROPULA OF 33 YEARS. SCROPULA OF 33 YEARS.

By, S. B. Shiffel Two boxes of your most wonderful Macnutric Salve have cured me of a Scredule of 33 years. My
brother died of the same disease. P. C. Rifour, No. 51 Wallst. For sale at No. 32 Canal st., near Church, and by Druggista MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,

THE ONLY RESILV IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

STREET TO EXTREMINATE

Rais, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musketoes, and all other vermin and insects.

For sale from 25 cents to 21, by the proprietor, Joseph Myrns, Practical Chemist, No. 512 Broadway, corner Houston.

**Concept Agents, Practical Chemist, No. 512 Broadway, Corner Houston and No. 417 Broadway.

**Market House, and No. 417 Broadway.

**All other Manufactures, including Liquors... 20,731,747

Coal, Ice, and non-enumerated articles... 6,082,837

Gold and Silver (coin and bullion)... 69,078,352

Of this aggregate of Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Millions' worth of Exports, over Sixty

Millions consisted of the Precious Metals. The

BEEBE & Co., No. 156, Broadway, have just received some new styles of Paris Hars and Cars, for evening dress, traveling, etc.

New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1858.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for inserton must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guarancy for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for TRE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greaters & Co. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The third number of THE TRIBUNE MERCAN TILE ADVERTISER will be issued on the 20th inst. The first two numbers were well received, and we believe there is no other medium to compare with it through which to reach country merchants. We are continually receiving letters from merchants who received the first two numbers asking us to continue to send, showing that the paper is properly appreciated and looked for. We invite such merchants as believe they can increase their business by advertising to send in their advertise-

The total expense will & defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per hae will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains

Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & Co., New York, November 13, 1358.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY TRIPUNE of this week must be handed in To-Day. Price \$1 a line.

The Virginians.

Part XIII. of Thackeray's Virginians, issued in London on Nov. 1, and not yet published to this couptry, will appear entire this morning in THE SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNZ. Price 4 cents.

The mails for Europe by the steamship America, from Boston, will close in this city to-day, at 1 p. 10. by railroad, and 3 p. m. by steamboat.

A most important article from The Union embodying one of equal significance from The Richmond Enquirer, will be found on our next page. It relates to Slavery in the Territories, and demands, on the part of the slaveholders, begislation by Congress to uphold and enforce their right to hold slaves in any and every Territory of the United States. Read it and ponder, ye who foolishly or knavishly talk of the speedy "settlement of the "Slavery Question." .

The steamship Vanderbilt brings us European advices to the 3d instant, together with full and interesting accounts of the doings of the British in Japan. Sir Henry Bulwer was arrested at Pera. a suburb of Constantinople, in consequence of an altercation between his servants and some of the Sultan's attendants in the street. Peh-qui has received the seals of office as Governor of Canton, in place of Yek. Mr. Ten Broeck's Prioress won a race at Newmarket. A large number of persons had died or been taken ill in consequence of the accidental use of arsenic in the manufacture of lozenges in England. The Prussian Ministry was expected to resign. Madame Ida Pfeiffer is dead. Recent telegrams from Alexandria contain nothing of importance from India.

We observe in certain journals in the Administration interest, or rather, in the interest of our Importers of European Fabrics, faint and hollow efforts to maintain the delusion, to which the Secretary of the Treasury has clung so long and so obstinately, that the Federal Revenue will prove adequate henceforth, provided there be (as is expected) a revival of trade. Let us take time to

prick this bubble. Our Annual Expenditures, over and above the receipts for Postage, cannot and will not fall below Seventy-five Millions per annum for the next fiscal year. With the Utah Army maintained as it is likely to be, the Paraguay Expedition in full career, our Aborigines on every frontier outraged and indignant, ready to break out into open hostilities, and strong symptoms of trouble ahead with respect to Central America, we do not believe Seventy-five Millions per annum will support the Government for the next year, or the year after; but we let it stand at that sum. Add Five Millions per annum as the most moderate sum to be paid or provided toward the extinction of our Public Debt, and the sum which the Treasury will require, over and above the receipts of the Post-Office, will be Eighty Millions. The balance in the Treasury is certainly not now larger than it ought usually to be; so that Eighty Millions per annum are to be collected or borrowed. We exclude the idea of further borrowing as out of the question, and ask, How are we to raise the Revenue, now about Fifty Milhons per annnum, to

Eighty Millions? Let us consider: That we might buy goods enough to afford that amount, is of course possible; but we assume that responsible men will not buy to any extent without seeing how they are to pay, and that Europe is sick of trusting irresponsible and insolvent importers. Practically, then, we can only buy to the extent of our ability to pay. In other words, our Exports must measure and limit our Imports, at least until the recollection of our late general collapse shall have been somewhat dimmed. And, as the average rate of duty on our entire Imports (free list included) is not above sixteen per cent., we must export Five Hundred Millions' worth of Produce or Property in order to enable us to pay our way and import goods enough under the preent Tariff to yield the amount of revenue required But can we export anything like Five Hundred Millions' worth per annum? Let us look at the documents.

The fiscal year which closed with June, 1857, was probably one of as extensive and prosperous Foreign Trade as any predecessor. In that year, we imported goods to the value of Three Hundred and Sixty Millions (Custom-House valuation). whereof Sixty-six Millions' worth paid no duty (and the free list was considerably enlarged to take effect at the close of that term), and exported of all sorts Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Millions'

werth, made up as follows:

Cotton
Tobacco. 20,269,772
Hemp, Seeds, Hops and Brown Sugar. 652,462
Cotton Manufactures. 6,115,177
All other Manufactures, including Liquors. 20,731,747
Coal, Ice, and non-enumerated articles. 6,082,687
Gold and Silver (coin and bullion). 60,078,352

total receipts of these metals from California do not now exceed Fifty Millions per sonum. Can we expect beneeforth to export Sixty Millions' worth of Specie upon an available product of less

than Fifty Millions? Of the Vegetable Products exported in 1856-7. over Forty-right Militons' worth consisted of Wheat and Wheaten Flour alone. Who does not know that our Wheat crop for the current year is deficient, and that we cannot hope to export from is to any such extent as Forty-eight Millions, nor the half of it ! We shall of course export to some extent; though we regard the late harvest as not exceeding the actual wants of the country.

Indian Corn, Corn Meal, and their products Pork, Hams, Lard, &c., constituted over Seventeen Millions' worth of our exports in 1856-7. Our Corn crop for 1858 is deficient, especially in the great Corn-growing States, where the utter failure of the Oat crop will constrain a large consumption of Corn by Horses and Cattle that in ordinary years are wintered in good part on Oats and Oat Straw. We estimate that the exports of Animal and Vegetable Products from this year's production cannot exceed Forty Millions' worth, being a falling off from 1856-7 of more than Twenty-five Millions.

The Cotton crop of the current year is believed to be considerably larger than that of 1856, and wil consequently be sold at lower prices. It will hard ly yield more to the growers than did the yield of

Our Manufactures are notoriously less vigorous and thrifty than they were two years ago, and our exports of Manufactures decidedly less. Improvements in this quarter will hardly be anticipated.

We estimate, therefore, the Exports of the United States, Specie included, for the current fiscal year, ending with June next, as also for that which will follow it, at not to exceed Three Hundred Millions per annum, yielding under our present Tariff a revenue of Fifty Millions per annum. All that can be scraped together from sales of Public Lands and incidental sources will not defray the cost of our Custom-House establishment, and leave the Fifty Millions net for the uses of the Govern-

Does any one imagine that the present Administration will make Fifty Millions per annum defray its expenses? We do not believe this sum will come within Twenty Multions of its outlay in the most economical of its four years,

These alternatives are therefore before us: 1. Reduce the Annual Expenditures by Twenty Millions; 2. Increase the Revenue by that amount, or by so much of it as is not covered by the Retrenchment; or 3. Keep running the Government deeper and deeper in debt at the rate of Twenty to Thirty Millions per annum. We are at all events opposed to contracting another dollar of debt, National or commercial. We hold that no adequate Retrenchment will be effected, and that a Revision of the Tariff is the only alternative to National banhruptcy. If there is another, let it be pointed out.

Mr. Gerrit Smith is an excellent man. He is

also a peculiar man. He rises at certain hours He goes to bed at certain hours, irrevocable, fixed as the knockings of Death, fixed as fate, no matter what concerns of life or the other thing may be pending. At home at nine, with the nightcan well on, with the snore well started, with the constitutional sleep well underway! This, we may say, in this age of sun-set polls and of midnight declarations, is a peculiar man. An excellent man, but still peculiar! A benevolent man, but still peculiar! A man to draw his wallet-a man to give his bberal amount of cash, with a "God "bless you!" thrown in, to Sambo or Chloe upon that far-off Northward flight of theirs toward that Northern star, running from incredible cruelties and devilish temptations! But still a man who will be in bed by nine of the clock in the evening! A man, even, who will not run for Governor of this State of New-York, save upon limits or reservations, which do effectually prevent him from being Governor. As we read it, five thousand and thirty-three of the people of this State call upon Mr. Gerrit Smith to be Governor. Sundry hundreds of thousands do net call upon him, but call upon another man. They do so, in spite of a clever manifesto put out by Mr. Gerrit Smith, before the polling, in which he says that he has visited-whether with or without the night-cap does not appear-"the northern and southern, eastern and western parts of the "State"-that he "has held meetings in a major-" ity of the counties"-has found a general deadness, painful to the Smith soul. "Evidence" of this he has found, "abundant and painful." "The Republican party" is "partyized"-whatever that dreadful, abominable and most frightful verb may signify, the same not being found in Sheridan, Webster or Walker. But these, "my " first tours," are not to be taken as conclusive in their result. "The resuscitation of causes," as Mr. Gerrit Smith informed his friends, had "begun." He looks from under his night-esp, does Mr. Gerrit Smith, in this his prima Circular, to what he is pleased to term "fuller "life and renewed vigor." He also prophesies, from under the night-cap or otherwise, in this same Circular. "No person," says Mr. Gerrit Smith, "who knows what is passing in our State "can believe that Mr. Morgan is to be elected, or "to come anywhere near being elected." An excellent Daniel, we see, is here come to judgment. reading the handwriting upon the wall with those sharp eyes of his peering from under the frill of that celebrated night-cap. A Daniel in the best spirits! A Daniel who will be Governor, mauger the croakings of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. A Daniel who sees that THE N. Y. TRIBUNE is all wrong, while he is all right! A Daniel who will have nothing to do with "the Republican party." "Does it sustain any honest relation to Abolition ?" Certainly not," axswers the prophetic Smith. "Does it propose to abolish Slavery in the District "of Columbia?" "Certainly not," answers the prophetic Smith. "Does it propose to abolish the inter-State traffic in human flesh !" "Certainly "not," says the prophetic Smith. "Does it propose to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act!" 'Certainly not," says the prophetic Smith. Whereupon Mr. Gerrit Smith adjusts his lance and charges at Mr. Morgan, followed by five thousand and thirty-three followers the most inspiriting exhibition of chivalry afforded in the nineteenth century! Well, clothed in the night-cap, Mr. Smith, who has a pillow, not a pillion, behind him. turns in the saddle, as his palfrey ambles to the charge, and addresses the five thousand and thirtythree. He tells them, still from under the nightcap, that the Republican party is practicing

"shameful deceptions." It has carried off, by

what arts is not stated, "the New-York State

"Temperance Society," also, "a few colored men."

Smith, " have been sarried off." The poor Ethiopians! "Down with Morgan!" is the slogan of Smith. " Down with this Republican party-this " stupendous by pocrite and utter humbug," is the cry of Mr. Gerrit Smith. Whereupon the five thousand get ready to charge. But are still dubious. Mr. Smith gallantly assures them. "I said that · my election is not probable." [Groans from the five thousand.] "We are not, however, to despair of it." [Cheers from the five thousand.] "We are to hope and labor for it unceasingly." [Dubiosity on the part of the five thousand.] "Fare-" well until the election!" [Sobs and groans from the five thousand.] "Tens of thousands of Republicans have come out of their party to our standard." [Immense cheers from the five thousand, and great looking for the "tens of thousands."] And so Smith left. For "Tiogs and the surrounding counties." "Next week for St. Lawrence, Frank-'lin, Clinton, Essex." "The following week in Delaware and contiguous counties." So, with words of exhortation and encouragement, Mr. Smith rides off, with a chronometer at his saddlebow, that he may always seek his virtuous sheets at precisely 9 o'clock in the evening. Not many days have gone by, and we again en-

counter Mr. Gerrit Smith. In a circular. In rather a longer and rather a more lugubrious circular. Where he has been riding, in his nightcap or without it, we do not pretend to say. But this time he does not address the men who are to vote. This time he indignantly shouts: "To the Men 'who put me in Nomination!" And a very just and proper introduction it is. Peering from under the nightcap, now in rather a looped and windewed condition, this hero cries out for the men who put him in nomination." Says he has been holding meetings, at which, we fear, he has not seen many of his godfathers. Says he has held fiftythree meetings (one hundred voters to a meeting, plus or minus, O Gerrit!). Says he has "traveled four thousand miles." Says he has spoken "two hours and a half in each meeting." Audiences generally large." "Frequently not room for the crowd." Mr. Smith is not dispirited. I hinks that the meetings "have exerted consider-'able influence against the caucus system.' · Hopes that the good accomplished by these meetings will not be estimated by the smallness of the vote"-five thousand and thirty-three. People not ready. Vote "far below my expecta-'tions." People gammoned and humbugged by Morgan. Who is not "a real philanthropist." As am. I expected to get 50,000. Possibly larger. But the Republicans, some how or other, were "inspired with confidence." And "the Demo-"crate with fears." The Fifty Thousand, therefore, stepped out. On the very day of the election I expected 30,000. I said so to my friends. I even wrote to many that it would be 40,000. "My opinion of the result of a political canvass," says Mr. Gerrit Smith, "will not henceforth be valued "very highly." We think that you are right, Mr.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, having dressed his wounds, has sent to us Circular No. 2, from his retreat at "Peterboro." We have read it with all due consideration and sympathy. We perceive, after diligent perusal of it, that his head is painfully broken, and our suspicions and fears of what-excellent man that he is-he will be at next, are fearfully multiplied. We believe that among the virtuesthe Christian virtues-is an old-fashioned and almost superannuated one called Charity. If he has been badly mauled, it is no fault of ours. If he will only make a decent effort to speak kindly of us, we will try to speak considerately of him. Otherwise, we had both better retire. We to the solitude of a quarter of million votes. He to his nightesp and his multitudinous five thousand.

We gave an account a year ago of the first meeting of the British National Association, for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Birmingham, and presided over and addressed by Lord Brougham, to whom indeed the Association owed its existence. The second annual meeting has lately been held at Liverpool. The opening address delivered Brougham as president, contained some noticeable points. He avowed himself most decidedly in favor of a consolidation of the English law similar to the Code Napoleon. He continued to say that if four or five persons were appointed as commissioners, they would within a few months make an actual commencement, and within a few years be able to present the English people with a complete code worthy of the country and the age, in which the aws would be improved and simplified, and which based on the solid foundation of experience and ancient legislation, would be supported by reasons and sustained on principles worthy of the enlight-

enment of the present times. When we call to mind the execrations almost with which scarce'y forty years ago not only the lawyers and judges, but the great body of the En glish public, received the propositions of Bentham to codify and reform the English law, this declaration marks a great advance in public opinion. For we must recollect that Lord John Russell is not and never was anything like a theorist or a radical reformer, only a reformer of the most conservative kind. Indeed, toward the end of his address, he specially declared, as well for himself as for the Association, that they were not, like some philosophers of the last century, enamored of a chimerical age of reason, nor did they share the dreams of philanthropists of ten years ago, who imagined that it was only necessary to establish certain social and economical changes by authority of government to enable the human race to sit down forever in happiness and contentment. Whatever Lord John Russell may now think, or may formerly have thought, about the finality of Parliamentary reform. in this address he wholly disclaims any belief in the finality of human improvement. The lot of man is labor; and it is, so he declared, just as much the duty and the destiny of men possessing the advantages and position of the members of the Association before which he was speaking, to go on laboring, diligently and perpetually, for the improvement of the laws, for the extension and diffusion of education-which formed the second special topic of Lord John Russell's discourse-for the improvement of primitive discipline, and for the improvement of the public health, thereby securing to the country all the advantages of a vigorous and efficient race of men; it was just as much the duty and destiny of men holding such a position and possessing such endowments as those he addressed, to labor on from day to day, and year to year, and generation to generation, for the promotion of these objects, as it was for others to spend their lives in the field or the factory, or at the forge.

On the second day of the session, there wi address from Lord Brougham on the subject of Popular Literature, in which he held to and illus-"Outraged and trampled colored men," says Mr. | trated the doctrine that, after all, self-education

and adult education were what principally mark the intelligent man. Within the last thirty-five years, commencing with the labors of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, however much in the mean time the Government might have neglected its duty of educating the children, or however much it might have been thwarted in its efforts by the jealousies and mutual hostilities of religious sects, at least the business of adult education had, by means of an immense mass of publications, at once cheap, useful and attractive, been carried to a point never known in any other age or nation. Lord Brougham entered into a very interesting history of the progress of these publications and the obstacles they had encountered. Upon the oft quoted maxim of Pope-"a little learning is a dangerous thing," he made this comment, at once wise and witty. Grant that a little learning is a dangerous thing, it would not be denied that gross ignorance was still more dangerous, not to mention that the one danger cured itself, or tended to do so by further progress in learning, while the other perpetuated and propagated itself, "Here," said Lord Brougham, is a well of precious water and we have got a · little of it in a tankard. What signifies, say the objectors, such a paltry supply ! It would not wet the tips of half a dozen of the hundreds who are athirst. True; but it enables us to wet the sucker of the pump instead of following their advice to leave it dry; and having hold of the handle we can use it to pump up a supply sufficient for all."

He went on to remark that there were two descriptions of persons to whom popular literature was addressed-those who, from natural capacity and inclination, as well as from possessing or finding for themselves some leisure, could so far improve themselves as to become really accomplished scholars, and the great bulk of the community, who could or would read but little. To the former class, the helps extended by popular literature were of incalculable advantage. Their ove of knowledge was both excited and gratified. At first, they were attracted by some tale, anecdote or biography; then they found in the same paper a popular exposition of some topic in literature or science, and their attention was drawn to that. This might incline them to go further, and to take up some treatise expounding more at length the subject in which they were interested. In illustration of the degree of knowledge which might thus be reached by men daily employed in their trades, he referred to a treatise on capital and wages written by a working shoemaker, observing that no student in any English or Scotch University had produced a better reasoned tract, nor one showing more entire acquaintance with the principles involved. Although, in consequence of these aids, absolute self-education had been entirely suspended, yet even education obtained through the helps now placed within the reach of the great body of the English workingmen, retained all the advantages of self-instruction. It gave the inestimable benefit of self-reliance. It unfolded, or, at least, exercised, faculties which more regular training left undeveloped. It drew forth and stimulated original genius.

The benefits which even the great mass of readers-those who made no attempts at extraordinary proficiency—derived from this new body of popular iterature, were also very great. The amusement it afforded was at least harmless, and it should be remembered that the present cheap literature had come in place of a popular literature to which the character of harmlessness could hardly be ascribed. Not only the irreligious, immoral and even frauduent popular publications which formerly existed, had been supplanted; those other far less hurtful, but still not commendable works which studied to give the mere excitement of horror by dealing in accounts of brutal murders and cruel seductions and highly romantic incidents and descriptions, spiced now and then with ghost stories, although once greedily pored over, now found but little acceptance and had ceased to be in demand. This, we may remark, however true of Great Britain, is a point hardly yet reached by our American reading onblie, a fact to which the contents of most widely circulated weekly newspapers bear

but too distinct a testimony. As going in some measure to explain the original lamor against the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge- and as possibly not unconnected with cotemporary attacks on popular literature-Lord Brougham referred to a current idea that the gains of authors were reduced by it, which he regarded as evidently a mistake. In the course of some other statistics, he stated that there were nine British papers, which might

be called of entertainment, published at a penny, and having a weekly circulation of 1,200,000, while of the vast number of popular works wholly religious, there were seventeen which together circulated weekly 900,000 copies. The circulation of temperance publications amounted to 30,000 weekly. t was impossible to doubt that much good was done by both descriptions of works, but it might fairly be questioned whether the cause of religion or of temperance gained so much by the publication of works confined to those subjects as by the judicious proceedings of writers avowedly upon other topics who make their works, whether of parrative, of fiction, or of discussion, the vehicle of sound moral and religious doctrines.

In these remarks, he had not referred to the newspaper press properly so called, sometimes called the public press, as if all other works proceeded from private printing offices. The use of these journals was incalculable. Their importance to the legislature, the courts of justice, the police department, was incontestable. To the rights and the lesser interests of the community their value was such as could only be duly estimated in countries which either never enjoyed such advantages, or had lost them through their willful folly, possibly their crimes. But, in less important respects these publications were also of no little value. They were a source of constant entertainment, rational and often useful. In one respect, he was glad to notice a great improvement. The papers which made a traffic of slander had ceased to exist. For a while, they acted like a drain to carry off the impurities diffused before over the other journals. The good sense both of the public and of literary men had now filled up a sewer no longer wanted and, to all appearance, that portion of the press was extinct. Such, we must again remark, may be the case in England, but here in New-York we fear that the newspaper traffic in slander, though stigmatised by public sentiment, still continues, like the slave-trade, to be surreptitiously carried on by some presses which loudly boast of their circulation, and even of late pretend to a certain respectability. In one respect, however, there is a striking analogy between the British and American press. Lord Brougham remarked that it was grievous to think that for one portion of the press-certain religious newspapers or papers calling themselves | made. "Hitherto," says The Mercury, waxing

such-there was still a want of the drain, above spoken of, since they abounded with impurities extremely offensive. There miget be found in them, through the virulence of a fee tious spirit, outrages upon decorum and truth, to say nothing of Christian charity, which made many pious men refuse to read them, declaring that the had much rather see such things served up in toe naked simplicity of common slander, than smoth ered in religious thoughts. Unquestionably, this style of writing is not confined to the religious press of Britain. We have among us certain self. styled religious journals to which the same emicism would exactly apply.

In addition to these two addresses from Lord John Russell and Lord Brougham there were also addresses by the Presidents of the various departments, some of them subdivided into sections, into which the Asso ciation is divided, viz: 1. Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law; 2. Education; 3. Pasishment and Reformation; 4. Public Health; 5. Social Economy-addresses delivered at the departmental meetings, which were held simultaneously during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, A large number of papers were also read before the departments and sections, on various branches of the subjects specially committed to them. There was, besides, an excursion on the river, including an examination of the docks, &c., and a visit to the Cunard mail steamer Persia, then lying in the Sloyne, preparatory to sailing the next day for New-York. The meeting wound up with a grand dinner, at which four hundred members were present, presided over by Lord Brougham. and followed by speeches, of which a principal one was made by the Bishop of Pennsylvania-inlack, we suppose, of a Bishop of the English Establishment none of whom appear to have been in attendance at the meeting-which seems, however, notwithstanding, to have been a decided success, Last year, at the end of the Birmingham meeting, the admittance of new members was only 800; this year it was 2,000, each of whom paid a guines as entrance fee.

The State of Indiana has just emphatically condemned the Lecompton policy and its backers in Congress, two of whom-Mesers. Bright and Fitch-claimed to represent her in the Senste. But Indiana never elected them, and she new most decisively repudiates them. When her new Legislature shall have convened it will doubtless proceed to choose two Senators who shall in the first place be lawfully and validly elected, and who in the second place will truly represent her. Messrs. Bright and Fitch will probably endeavor to hold on, and put the two Senators to the necessity of a contest. But of that contest the result ought not to be doubtful. Let us state a few facts that will enable the impartial reader to appreciate its merits. Mesers. Bright and Fitch were chosen in 1867

by a pretended Joint Ballot of the Legislature of Indians, in which the Senate did not participate, but distinctly refused to do so. The Senate never agreed to go into a Joint Ballot for the choice of U. S. Senators, but voted down the proposition. It did assent to a Joint Ballot for the choice of Judges, of which Joint Ballot the Democratic majority voted to adjourn over to a future day, then to choose U. S. Senators. But this vote did not and could not bind the Senate, which resisted and protested against it. At the day appointed, the pretended Joint Ballot, consisting of a quorum of the House and a minority of the Senate, proceeded to elect, so far as they could elect, Messre. Bright and Fitch to the U. S. Senate. A quorum of the State Senate, refusing to have any connection with this farce, were all the time in session in their chamber and proceeding with their regular business. Messrs. Bright and Fitch have held their seats

ever since on the strength of that bogus election. The U. S. Senate was advised, by a formal protest from the Senate of Indiana, that they had not been elected. The Opposition Senators endeavored to secure prompt action on that protest, but were baffled until the very close of the late long Session Meantime, Judge Butler of S. C.-a Democr but an honest, high-minded man, had died: a great advantage to the usurpers, as the case was especially in his hands as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and he was known to be decidedly adverse to their claim. The Chairmanship of the Committee now devolved on Mr. James A. Bayard of Del .- perhaps the most thoroughgoing and unscrupulous Sham Democrat in the Senate, counting Bright and Fitch as outsiders-but Mr. Bayard is a lawyer as well as a politician, and he could not report in favor of the intruders. He was induced, however, we believe, to step aside and let a report be made in favor of Bright and Fitch by a bare majority of the Committee, and that report was affirmed just before the adjournment-Mr. Douglas voting with the Republicans against it.

The question will come up at the ensuing Ses sion under very different auspices Two Anti-Lecompton Senators, fresh from the People, representing the present convictions of that People and unexceptionably chosen, will present their credentials and demand the seats they have been chosen to fill. We shall see whether the representatives of the Slave States and a few misrepresen tatives of certain Free States will persistently exclude them. Should they do so, it will be one more added to the wrongs which the American People are preparing to redress in 1860.

Some of the patriotic citizens of Charleston seem to have gone somewhat beyond mere talking in the matter of the revival of the African slavetrade. Messrs. Street & Brothers, of that city, some months ago, dispatched to the Coast of Africa a vessel called the Brothers-quite a philanthropic name-completely fitted out with all the equipments of a slaver. Unfortunately for this daring and disinterested attempt to replenish the population of South Carolina, the Brothers, as she vas approaching the mouth of the Congo, was captured by the United States ship-of-war Marion. and has been sent back to Charleston with a prize crew on board, under suspicion of intending to engage in the slave-trade. The Charleston Mercury, as might be expected, is highly indignant at this proceeding. It alleges that "the seizure of a vessel on suspicion is a new feature introduced into our criminal code to suppress the African 'slave-trade." It is, we must admit, rather a ew practice, so far, at least, as the operations of our squadron on the African coast are concerned; which squadron, acting, doubtless, on hints or isstructions from the Navy Department, has appeared hitherto to have been stationed on the con of Africa rather to protect than to break up the slave-trade. But it is not a new feature in our criminal code, nor entirely so in our practice, as here, in New-York, within two or three years park numerous seizures of the same sort have